

HB 1330 -- Explosive Blasters

Sponsor or Co-Sponsors: Selby

Same as or similar to: Year: 2002

Emergency Clause: or Effective Date of:

Use Summary For: Version:, Year:,

Verbatim:

Modify above as follows:

New summary as follows:

This bill establishes requirements for the regulation and certification of explosive blasters. Application for certification is made to the Missouri division of fire safety, office of the state fire marshall. The application must include an application fee and must affirm that the applicant:

- (1) Has familiarity and understanding of laws relating to explosives;
- (2) Has not been convicted of a felony;
- (3) Has completed an approved blaster's training course and passed the certification examination;
- (4) Has two years or 2,000 hours of experience in the use of explosives;
- (5) Has not been found to be mentally defective;
- (6) Does not support or belong to an organization that supports the overthrow of or action against any government.

Certification is good for three years; recertification requires eight hours of a training course or seminar and a letter from the blaster's supervisor confirming that the blaster works with blasting or explosives. Certification must be posted at the blaster's work site or carried by the blaster and is good for the entire state; certified blasters are not required to obtain any additional local licenses or certifications. Certification is not assignable or transferrable.

The division may revoke or suspend a certificate. The bill provides for an appeal process for revocation, suspension or denial of certification.

Under the bill, the division will review applications and issue approvals for blaster training courses and will provide a standard certification examination to applicants.

Violations of this section are as follows: first offense - class C misdemeanor; second offense - class B misdemeanor; and third offense - class A misdemeanor. Persons blasting or using explosives under the direct supervision of a certified blaster are not in violation. The following uses of explosives are exempt from the penalty provisions: in laboratories for teaching or research, in government training or emergency operation, by the U.S. military, as fireworks, as small arms ammunition, within

an industrial furnace and by public utilities.

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